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THE TIMES



REACHES MORE **PEOPLE**

every day in the week than any daily paper published in the District of Columbia.

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The circulation of The Times for the week ended April 26, 1896, was

as follows: Monday, April 20 . . . 38,926 Tuesday, April 21 . . . 41,793 Wednesday, April 22 . 41,875 Thursday, April 23 . . 42,204 Friday, April 24 38,951 laturday, April 25 . . 43,412 lunday, April 26 25,928

Less damaged copies, copies left over, unsold, in Office, and copies left over, unsold, at Newsstands and Branch Offices 7,050

Net 266,039 I solemnly swear that the above is A correct statement of the circula-tion of THE WASHINGTON TIMES for the week ended April 26, 1896, and that every copy was delivered or mailed for a valuable considera-tion. WHIJIAM BUTLER,

Superintendent of Circulation. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of April, A. D. 1896. ERNEST G. THOMPSON, Notacy Public.

Twelve Hours Ago.

If you miss any news in the morning edition look in the list below. What you're looking for was probably printed in yesterday evening's edition and as The Times never repeat and as The Times never repeats you'll have to take both editions to get all the news as quick as it hap-

HARRISON CAN'T ACCEPT-Benator Sherman Says He Must Decline

PLAYING A WAITING GAME -Barrison's Friends Ready to Present His Name to the Convention.

OOMEZ READY TO MARCH— Will Again Invade Havana and Matanzas

HELD UP THE PAYMASTERS-Biguwaymen in Southern Colorado Se cure Nearly \$40,000.

COCKING IN BALTIMORE -Suspected Murderer Taken to That Place

HONORING GRANT'S MEMORYlaborate Celebration of His Birthday In Galena, His Native Town.

for Safet

BURE OF HIS NOMINATION— McKinley's Friends Looking Well Into the Future.

REVENGE WAS HER MOTIVE-

Babes Stolen From Their Mother's Side by an Insane Woman. DISTRICT IN CONGRESS-

Senator Vest's Proposal Concerning the Hall of Records. PARENTS TRIED FRAUDS-

'revented by Agents of Board of Chil-dren's Guardians.

TWO LOCAL BILLS PASSED— Rapid Transit for Anacostia and the Marriage Law.

PASSIDY WILL BE STARTER. Barksdale People Get the Ma Handled the Flag at the Island.

DOES HANLON WANT RUSIE— Rumors of a Trade for Amos Denied at Baltimore.

MEANT TO LOOT THE BANK-Cripple Creek Fire Started by Would Be Robbers.

ORMAN IS NOT FOR WAR-Saya There Is Not Enough Money in the Treasury.

GORGEOUS CYCLE SHOW—
Pageant at Louisville Will Be the Grand
est Ever Attempted.

BIR WALTER IS IN FIT FORM— Shows Up Very Strong in His Preliminar Work.

SPITZER LED A FAST LIFE— Young Cashier's Extravagancies scribed by Former Employer.

THEY PLAY ON THE LOTS— District Boys Who Are Striving for Fame on the Diamond.

BEN BRUSH IN KENTUCKY-Stood the Journey to Louisville Well Stood the Journey and Is Resting.

MANY WENT TO THE WEDDING Miss Florence Stidham Is the I Captain Charles Shaler.

BANKRUPTCY BILL TO PASS— House of Representatives Will Dispose of the Measure This Week.

HOTELS ARE HIS SPECIALTY Guests at Willard's Robbed by Dressed Stranger.

HERO OF MANY BATTLES-Arnold Frey Has Had a Thrilling Mill tary Experience.

GIRLS WENT TO NEW YORK— Little Reinhart and Daisy Linton Make Known Their Whereabouts.

The place that he holds in the hearts of his many friends and natients was convincingly demonstrated by the large and sympathizing gathering that filled the Foundry Church during the services preceding the removal of his remains to his old Northern home.

At his death this community lost one of its ablest physicians, and not a small portion of the community lost a dear and recreated friend. TURNED OUT OF COURT— William Mate's Vain Effort to Get Be bind Bars. respected friend. VALTER MOULTHROP.

CITY BREVITIES.

SERIOUS MATTER FOR TEACHERS

A story comes from New York which ought

caused, so the attending physician declares,

by the teacher's refusal to permit her to

leave the schoolrcom when she wanted to

do so. Inflammation of the lower intestines

set m as the result and death ensued.

The coroner has begun an investigation of

the teacher at whose door the little girl's

involuntary marslaughter. Even if she

should escape a penalty through legal

technicalities she will be harrowed by the

thought that from her arbitrary refusal

to grant an ordinary request resulted

With few exceptions teachers have an

abnormal fear that they are the victims

of their young charges' love of mischief.

of that inclination to play pranks which

is inherent in children. They look with

suspicion, therefore, upon nearly all requests

of pupils for permission to leave

the schoolroom and not infrequently

refuse when they ought to grant

it. It is always best for them in cases

of this kind to err on the safe side.

They cannot be familiar with the physical

organization or peculiarities of each child.

It is as much as they can do to acquaint

themselves as far as possible with the

children's respective mental characteristics

and even here they meet with only a

Some eminent physicians have contended

that children should not be compelled

to sit in a schoolroom more than a half

hour at a time and that at the end of that

reshould be instructed not to refuse a child

arbitrarily permission to leave the school-

room, but take the trouble to inquire

the reason for the request and then act

CONGRESS SHOULD ACT.

There are some people, it is believed.

who are not satisfied with the recent

decision of the court of appeals affirming

and there is some talk of carrying the

case to the Supreme Court of the United

States. Yet it would seem that all fur-

it is known whether or not Congress in-

tends to carry out the purpose of the

law by providing the necessary funds for

making the awards and improvements

all proceedings taken are null and void.

ould declare its intention respecting the

in a decidedly unpleasant predicament

Unless such action is taken before the

nothing would be done at the shor

wards, or repudiate it by refusing to pro

AN UNFAIR PRACTICE.

A good deal of complaint is being made

bout a practice prevailing in that section

of the police court over which Judge Kim-

ball presides. It is stated that when a person is brought there charged with some

ffense which is not sustained by proof

the case is not dismissed, but the accused

party's personal bonds are taken and he

thus stands on the record with a "case"

against him. If unfortunately he should

which, in the absence of proof, was really

no offense at all in the eyes of the law, is

prought up against him and his punish ment made all the more severe by reason

Gross injustice is done to a person by such

procedure. The law presumes every man to

e innocent until he is proved, not as

omed, to be guilty. Putting a man under

bonds, personal or other, puts upon him

the stigma of guilt, he it ever so slight.

This the court has no right to do, unless

guilt has been shown by proper evidence,

and in the absence of such the case against

the accused should be dismissed and he

allowed to go forth from the precincts of

the court without any legal stain attaching

to him. If that is done the records of the

court have nothing to show against him,

and if he is brought in a prisoner a second

time, he does not step within the shadow

Was a Man Among Men.

Editor Times: Will you kindly publish a few lines from a friend and patient of the late Dr. S. S. Moffatt?

I feel that the press, because of a imited knowledge of the man, has done him a great injustice by mentioning so freely his one fault, and making no men-

ion of his many good qualities.

As a physician be was most successful.

He was a deep and careful thinker, be

He was a deep and careful thinker, be-lieving that the only means of cradicating a disease permanently was through the removal of its primary cause, and his keen perception and clever diagnosis of deep-scated trouble has often enabled him to treat with success, cases that had been pronounced incurable by other members of the medical profession.

As a man, be was honest, kind and generous, and one with whom acquaintance soon appened into sincere regard and friend-ship.

The place that he holds in the hearts of

of a former accusation.

of that circumstance.

ome there a second time, the first offense

force and effect

vide the funds.

with proper discretion.

the death of a child.

partial success.

Postmaster General Wilson went to to be a warning to all teachers to be more New York yesterday. regardful of the physical necessities of the Gov. Lowndes of Maryland was a vispupils under their charge. In that city a tor to the House yesterday. little girl recently died of peritonitia

Hon. J. M. Ashicy of Toledo, ex-Repre-entative from Ohio, is at the Ebbitt. Attorney General Harmon has gone to Cincinnati, O., to remain a few days. Rev. J. J. Dougherty of St. Stephen's Cath-

Hon. J. W. Stewart, ex-Governor of Vermont, and ex-Congressman, is in town for a few days. the matter and it is not improbable that President C. S. Murkland, of the New Hampshire Agricultural College, is a visdeath is laid, may be tried on a charge of

tor at the Capital. Local anglers are bewaiting the prevail-

ing east winds, which has given base fishing a set back this spring. The Treasury gold reserve yesterday at the close of business stood at \$125,732,730. The withdrawals for the day were \$123,-

Mr. Thomas I. Gardner has recovered from his recent illness, which confined him to his residence, No. 1518 8 street north-west, for some time.

The little grandson of Mrs. E. P. Smith of the Cairo, who was thrown from a cart and badly injured, was reported as slightly

improved last night. Gen. Edgar Allan is still confined to his bcd at his residence on Eleventh street. It will be remembered that he was prostrated while at the Staunton convention. The George Eaton, who was reported sick on Eleventh and G streets southeast Saturday night last, was not Mr. George G. Eaton, of No. 1324 South Capitol street.

Freedman's Hospital Training School for Nurses will graduate its first class with interesting exercises at the First Con-gregational Church on Wednesday evening

A secret suit for divorce was begun yesterday by Virginia L. Maddox against ber busband, William J. Maddox, It is understood that descriton is the ground

period a five minutes' recess should be The old Carroll Mansion, corner of given. Teachers reply to this that it would Eighteenth and F streets, recently pur-chased by Chief Justice Fuller, is in the bands of workmen and will be completely disrupt their whole plan of instruction and that no substantial progress could be made with such an order of things. Howeverthat may be, it is quite certain that teach

A rear spindle on a two-horse wagon, onded with brick, broke at Fifteenth street and New York avenue yesterday after-noon. The load was dumped partly on the car track and caused a mone lay of travel on the cable line.

Bishop O'Gorman left Washington yesterday to take up his residence in his new field of labor, Sioux Falis. He goes di-rectly to St. Paul, where Archbishop Ireland and the bishops of his diocese will join him on Saturday, May 2.

Mr. H. R. Cunningham of Montana has Mr. H. R. Cuthingain of moradas has been appointed a clerk in the office of the secretary of the Senate in place of Mr. William A. Fields, resigned, and Mr. Joseph Stanford of Utah in place of Mr. Money. Mr. Money takes the place of Mr. Kimball, who has been given a place under the validity of the highway extension act, the sergeant-at-arms ther legislation is entirely useless until

FOOD FOR THE SNAKES.

Reptiles in the Museums Live Upon the Choicest of Edibles. Public Opinion.

The law provides that Congress is to ap-During the last few months some of the propriate money to pay the awards within gentlemen connected with the Museum of Natural History at Paris have given to the world various interesting results of their observations. The learned professor at the museum, Leon Vaillant, describes six months after these shall have been finally made, if it fails to do so, of course It is important, therefore, that Congress the diet of a serpent more than twenty feet ng, which has been on exhibition at the law in the only way in which it is pos-Jardin des Plantes since the month of August, 1895. Uptothe end of 1895 this reptile has callen firly times, that is, on the average of five times a year. The largest number of sible to do so, viz: make some appropriition to give it effect. At present a great times in one year the stake took food was in 1896, when he ate seven times. Nearly always the food consisted of the flesh of goals, oldand young. Three times, however, the repast was composed of rabbits, and once of a goose. The feeding of the serpest, pany property owners who will be affeefed by the operation of the law are One man, for instance, whose property now abuts on a street which under the plans of the extension is to be abandoned and which will eat nothing but what is alive, of fers an uncommon spectucie, and many persons request to have notice of the times when the creature feeds, so as to witness the feeding. Yet the lightning-like rapidity with which the reptile seizes its prey produces a powerful impression. Apropos of the volume which can, by means of discussion, enter the stellarsh of serroris. by that reason would have decreased in value, was unable to secure a loan to cancel a mortgage on his land and it has been sold under foreclosure. Hardships of a like nature may befall others in the absence of some action which will declare tension, enter the stohnachs of serpents, Prof. Vaillant relates that a French viper be intent of Congress in respect of makwas once put in a eage with a borned viper.

As these repties, although belonging o different species, were of the same size. ing the appropriations needed to give it t was supposed that they would live amiably side by side. Nevertheless the horned closing of this session, the whole matter rany surely same. According to the following night, swallowed his companion in captivity; and, in order to accommodate this prey, so disproportionate to itself, its body was distended to such a will be suspended, like Mohammed's coffin between heaven and earth, for a couple of years, as nothing is more certain than degree that the scales, instead of touching ch other laterally, and even overlapping each other a little, as in its normal condition, were separated, leaving between the longi-tudinal rows of them a space equal to their own breadth. All the same digestion prosession. The Fifty-fifth Congress would not meet until a year from next December, familiarize themselves with the whole subceded regularly, and the viper did not apject before being able to act upon it in drathatswallowed a brother cobra by mis-ike at the zoo affords another example this capacity for the accommodation of elligently. It would be toward the spring of 1898 before any action could be exected. Congress ought to make a sign whether it intends to stand by the law by making an appropriation to pay the

WOMAN AND HER WHEEL. Why She Wishes to Join a Club as

Soon as She Learns to Ride. Philadelphia Times. ost as soon as the academical course of five lessons has been completed and the earner has graduated into supposed effi-

arner has granuated into supposed effi-iency by taking one or two lessons on the oad in charge of an instructor, the wheel-coman begins to long for sympathetic com-aminoship on her practice trips.

This is because of the assurance she hopes receive in the management of the achine and for the sake of the much-felt sed of guidance as to the routes to be need of guidance as to the rades to be aken, for, strange as it may seem, very lew new riders are sufficiently familiar with the driveways in Fairmount to pilot hem well. Hence she usually thinks of coming one of the wheeling clubs whose hedules of runs are affuringly published gether with intimations that there ar

ow divisions for the especial encouragement f beginners. These arrangements are ex-ellent in theory, and are good in practice adopted. But the experience of many riders last ear taught them that there was not much obesion in club elements, for to the osmi fiversity of tastes socially was added a wide diversity in ability to ride. Hence club rens" were rarely successful, and came to be generally acknowledged that the advantages of these associations were purely social. The most pleasurable ng trips are made to small friendly

A Rapid Transit Joke. Anacostia Bobtailed Horse-Well, I bea

hat I must go at last.
Electric Line Scorcher—Don't be alarmed,
my skinny friend; you're only to be fired.
A. B. H.—How's that? E. L. S .- Well, you see they've come to he conclusion that they couldn't get ou if you at last what wasn't in you at first

First Cannibal on Uguguland)—Gracious, low tough this American traveler is! Second Ditto (picking a rit-bone)—Yes; in must be one of the hardened sinners that last missionary whom we had for finger on Sunday spoke to us about. - Ex-

Signs of the Times "We must be playing to a McKinley rowd, today," said the baseball pitcher the first baseman.

"No enthusiasm. They are saving it all for their favorite son. - Philadelphia North

The Hero (during the first act)-Who is that raising such a disturbance out in the audience?
The Villain-That's a delegation of "polite" society folks coming in to see the show.-Exchange.

An Observer. "Do you believe in hypnetism."
"Well, I can't say positively. But if there is nothing in it, I can't explain why a large number of marriages occur."—Truth.

IS GOOD BRITISH COMEDY

"The Artist's Model" a Pleasing

The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown" Presented at the National. Other Plays of the Week.

Ixample of a New Type.

Lovers of the new type of musical connedy ch our English cousins have been giv-us in such profusion this winter will their last opportunity of the season "The Artist's Model," which is this

in "The Artist's Model," which is this week being given at the beautiful La-fayette square Opera House.

In the passing of absolute burlesque from the field, the decline of the athletic farce comedy which was monarch in its day, the exhaustion of any new sopic or period or place to locate a neturesque. or period or place to locate a picturesque opera, the English originals delved come opera, the Engish originals delved into the possibilities of actual life around atmosphere, incident. There has been a perfect epideanic of this style of entertain-ment during the twelven outh past. "The Shop Girl," was the first aspirant for the fun and melody of nusical comedy as George Edwardes, of the Gaiety, exploits it. Next "Vine Lady Slavey," reinflusioned domestic life to give a counterfeit in fine lace caps and stunning hoasery in the real stage. "Gentleman Joe" followed and the last recruit, to these shores, at least for other contemporary characters have gone into the time right in England, is "The Artist's Model."

This title sounds very naughty; sug-This title sounds very naughty; suggestive of unconstitutional demands on poscurs which shocked Little Billee When Tritisy whispered it into his ear. What is naughty is in some estimates synonymous with what is nice. So suggestive a title as this comedy lears has no difficulty in attracting. But it doesn't give what it is supposed by some to promise. There is no touch of vulganty or impropriety, on the contrary the simple story is very discreet and proper. nd proper. The only suggestion of the "all together"

and proper.

The only suggestion of the "ail together" is the unanimity with which everyody in the long cast heaves to for a night of unalloyed froit. Those who come with other expectations are disappointed of them, but remain to enjoy a bright, spirited example of modern British fun.

Howeverit may fail or canforming to some people's ideas of entertainment, this style of pace is an effort to consistently combine a failonal story with entertaining specialities. An antilenee that comes to hear a story usually finds specialities beneath its dignity, and the audience thirsting for specialities yawns at the teclum of a story. But in this case the story may be forgiven for the sake of the many excellent entertainers which it introduces.

There is Marie Studholme, who is the life of the female contingent, and the star of the piece, though she lim't the artist's model. This woman is a youthful sprig of vivacity, whose charm of manner is accentuated by a radiant face and frisky manner which makes her fascinated auditor forget that the musical director swears every moment she is singing because no isaton in the world could divine the erratic little liberties she takes with the tempolic is very delightful, and the natural overflow of a magnetic animality which will not brook restraint. It's hard to say whether or no Miss Stadholme is the bennine beauty hearsay and the press agent, not to mention the photographer, have made

not brook restraint. It's hard to say whether or no Miss Studholme is the benuine beauty hearsay and the press agent, not to mention the photographer, have made her. When a woman smiles and pirocettes and does a thousand things a minute and has a suggestion of rare beauty, one is apt to take the suggestion for the fact, and the impression really becomes a fact, to the looker-on. In the absoluce, then, of any evidence to the contrary, Washington will have to catch step with the other rates, and the press agent, and pron-unce her a beauty.

The first scene discloses an artist's studio in Paris, and the atmosphere and environment are so decidedly Quartier Latin that one almost expects to see Taffy and the Laifd and Svengali and Trilby step forward. But instead, there is a troop of models and artists. John Coates is heard in a bariton solo, "Is Love a Pream?" and Marie Studholme next contributes a little same. "I'm Little Daisy with a Plimple." a baritone solo. "Is Love a Dream?" and Marie Studhome next contributes a little song. "Im Little Daisy with a Dimple." Other notable features of the net are Baisy Nixon's skirt dance, Maurice Farkon's "Trithy" song, which is a decided hit. D'Arey as the dude, and Classic Neil as Mine. Amelie in a duet, the sextet dance of school girls, repedicitly encored; a song and eccentric dance, in the linute by Frei Wright, Ir., who is no bigger and inst as funuy as his brother Bertie, who did the shopwalker in "The Shap Girl," and "A Little Kiss," camposed 17. Frank Lembert of the company and sung by Miss Studholme and Mr. Farikot.

The second act presents a superb setting representing a haltroom. The consciences of conditions were Studholme's Tom Tit song. Coates' Vehanteer song, which is took used by the new branch of the Salyadon Army; Farkon's laughing song and Fred Wright's song and dance, "Dear Little Model."

song, find the Model."
There was a crowled house and demonstrative approximation demanded encores for most of the Beatures. Every one hobling on pons was presented with a handsome photograph of Miss Studholme. All in all

photograph of Miss Studionne. At the "Artist's Model" opened auspl and will doubtless spend a profitable

"The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown." of which much has been said and written as produced at the New National Theater light for the first time in Washington The piece achieved a notable success over in England, where it is still on the boards and it remained for some time in New York city. It was greeted last night by a targe audience and if laughter is the tocas ure of its success there is no question of its popular favor, for nearly every thing that done and said on the stage provoked

Miss Brown, with her strange adventures, a relative of that anniable lady from Brazit, where the nuts come from, dear d samitar to usas "Charley's Aunt. and familiar to usas "Charley's Aunt." Beling a younger person it might be said that
the adventurous young thing is a sort of
nice. At least the ramily resemblance
is very strong, even though they are both
decidedly different people. In both cases
a young man dresses up in remale gare, but
the motives are dissimilar as the makeup.
In aunty's case she is pursued by a harrister and makes love to his wards, in
Miss Brown's strange case she is pursued Miss Brown's strange case she is pursued by a detective, who sits by her on a sofa in the dark and she finds her arms con-tinually about an irrepressible, but comely

iminally about an irrepressible, but comely young person.

The fain in both cases arises out of the situation of a man impersonating a woman placed among women.

The main idea of the faire is that a boarding-school girt clopes with an army officer. Who is not familiar with the laws governing a ward in choncery. They marry and the officer becomes a culprit for contempt of court, he loses his wife and disguises nimself as a woman, and, calling himself Miss Brown, goes to the boarding-school to recapture his wife, and so successfully carries out the deception that he makes his point.

The action was carried along with considerable dash and go, and the point.

The netton was carried along with considerable dash and go, and the points made were frequent as the teeth in a fine comb. The unfortunate Capt. Courtenay, who married the ward and then had to masquerade himself and brave a night in a female academy to rescue his wife, was played by Mr. R. E. Graham. He was farcically humorous, and succeeded in depicting a new fashion of female impersonator without suggesting the personality sonator without suggesting the personn'it or peculiarities of his aunt, Donna Lucia or peculiarities of his aunt, Donna Lucia. Herbert Sparling gave a capital cockney hit as Sergt. Tanner of Scotland Yard. The Major P. O. Gallagher of E. A. Locke suggested a ward politician of Gotham's east side more vividly than an Irish major of British dragoons, but he found himself planged into situations and fed with lines that gave him an opportunity to be genuinely funny in spite of this small generia lange.

gentinely funny in spite of this small generia lapse.

The ladies of the east who were most conspicuous were: Miss Belle Robinson, who played the mistress of the academy, and looked enough like Sol Smith Russell to be a sister to Noah Vale; Miss Perdita Hudspeth, as Angela, the young wife; Miss Jennie Satterlee, as Mrs. O'Gailagher, and Miss N ta Allen, as Euphemia Schwartz. There was a merry band of pretty school girls, who appeared at the end of the second act, and in their nighties, presenting a scene remniscent of the "Gay Parisians."

senting a scene remniscent of the "Gay Parisians."

But the hit of the evening was made with a positive and palpable directness, by Charles Coote. His performance of Herr Von Mosier was one of the eleverest and most artistic bits of character portrayal which this skillful actor has ever done, and no other actor has surphised it. He has but two short irrelevant, and in most respects, inferior, scenes, but by force of his genius for dramatic eleboration, they stond out as consulcations pictures in the comedy.

On his first entraftee he thin a timid frame of mind and says scarcely a dozen words. The second time he enters his appearance is the justification of his anticipations. He is frightened and fatigued beyond control of his at best limited knowledge of the vernacular, and his droll attempt to recite his pittable lale, was as fine in rich comedy and distinct characterization as anything could possibly be.

As he left the stage an appreciative salvo of applance inferrupted the progress of the scene and he had to return and bow his ac-

"A Tammany Tiger," a melodrama by H. Grattan Donnehy, was produced for the first time in this city at the Academy last hight. "A Tammany Tiger," as it has on several previous occasions, scored a hit. The play-purely of New York production—deals in an exaggerated way with a certain phase of political life in New York and presents several interesting scenes of men and methods of metropolitan politics."

scenes of men and methods of metropolitan politics.

That it was an entertainment that pleased the large and have was evidenced by the frequent appliance was evidenced by the frequent appliance which greeted the principals throughout the lour acts. The cast is composed of some really elever people and each one performed the part assigned him most creditably. Especially is this true of Samuel Edwards, who, as Simon Krantzer, a district boss, gave an interpretation to his part that was decidedly unique, and which maintained the general impression given by the New York newspapers of an unprincipled ward politician. Mason Mitchell, as Frank Mansfeld, a cannidate for Congress, the nominee of the reform element of Tammany, was decidedly strong in his acting and read as anes in a forceful style.

Frank Losec, as John Crane, sr., the

dines in a forceful style.

Frank Losec, as John Crane, sr., the leader of the "heeler" element, was good, as were also Charles Charlers as John Crane, ir., and Charles Croby as Dan O'Hara, the pride of Broadway. Loura Burt, she of "Blue Jeans" fame, was exceptionally elever. Her part, that of Mile, Ruby, queen of the vaudevilles, was carried out with a spirit and dash that must certainly place her on an equal footing with Fay Tempicton or Anna Boyd. Miss Ina Abella Stelia Everett, an orphan, the niece as Stella Everett, an orphan, the nice and ward of the conniving John Crane, sr

and ward of the conniving John Crane, showed considerable drammatic abuilty and became a favorite in the first act.

The rest of the ladies of the company were fully up to the standard and performed their parts in a way that was a creait to the author and the play alike.

"A Tammany Tiger" combines tore and politics, sunshine and happiness, around and through which is woved a story civerity told, and by the company as diverly portrayed. "A Tammany Tiger" remains during the week.

Mr. Charles A. Shaw's comedians opene and closed their season of summer comedy last night at Alica's Grand Opera House. last night at Alica's Grand Opera House.
Mr. Shaw is one of the cieverestmen in the
Gramatic world, but he did not succeed in
getting together a company for the summer
that could endure the rigors of this climate.
The play with which the schoon opened
and shut with such a decided bang was
entitled "Dr. Flam." A much better and
certainty a more descriptive title for the
persons of the drama would be "A Bundle
of Sticks." The audience did not like "Dr.
Flam" individually or aggregately, and
tocre was quite a large lury to return that
verdict. The play was withdrawn.

Fields and Hanson's Drawing Cards took every trick in their initial performance hast night at Kernan's Lyceum Theater. The first hand deat after the rise of the curtain showed Daily and Hilton in their up-to-date specialty. "They re Off." The two Irish lords, Chester and Lalor, followed in the next round in conedy and mirth. Fields and Hanson, in their new act entitled "Music Conquered," followed. Leonzo, the master of feats of equilibrium, was one of the winning cards who took the largest part of the applause.

Miss Phylis Allen, the phenomenal con traito, was heartily encored, and her man ner of rendering "Jamie's Sweetheart Jam." is sure to bring the new song into Stack and La Due, the bur experts, per

ed many startling and difficults. Joe Flynn, made famous as the author of "Down Went McGinty," was the jock, for which there was high bidding. His "Very Pretty Latte Things," comprising several new and up-to-date songs, are sung in the same tune, and popular topics, secured for him several encores.

Harrington and Burns, the twentistic century swells, did a clever turn, which made them favorities.

The series concluded with the presentation of the "Black Ghouis" comedy.

Altogether the company is a strong one

tion of the "Black Ghouls" comedy.

Altogether the company is a strong one and furnishes an up-to-date entertainment.

FACTS ABOUT GOLD. The Annual Production of the World and the Amount in Use as Money.

New York Sun. One result which has followed the pros tration of the silver mining industry since be summer of 1893 has been the increase in the product of gold mines, more particu larly in the United States.

The latest figures show the gold -product of Colorado to have been \$20,000,000 last year, compared with \$12,000,000 in 1894 and \$7,000,000 in 1893. The gold product of the United States last year was \$50,000, of the United States has year was \$50,000,000 in value, the product of other countries collectively being \$110,000,000, as follows: South African gold fields. \$40,000,000; Australia. \$40,000,000; Russia. \$25,000,000; and Mexico, \$5,000,000. The annual product of other great producing countries shows a large increase since 1893. It is said that simply by the removal of the restrictions on hydraulic mining California could be made to produce \$500,000,000,000 of gold. Other parts of the United States are also rich, while Australia and Russia probably possess a stock equal to our own. But the most surprising, and, so to speak, revolutionary lacts regarding gold that have recently come to light are those concerning the great Witwatersrand mines of South Africa. There gold is found in coormous quantities, and in a cheaply workable form, in a new geological situa-

tion-instrata the component parts of which are pieces of quariz held together by a clayer cement. clayer cement.

Following the gold fever on the Pacific coast, the product of gold ore reached its highest point in 1853-\$65,000,000. After that it declined, and in 1867 touched \$50,000,000. 000,000. Since then, except during th spurt at the discovery of easily mined gold in Colorado in 1878, the total yearly product of \$50,000,000 was not reached until this year. With the improvement in machinery and methods of working mining properties, the volume of gold brought into the market each year seems now to be on a scale of probably permanent increase. From the discovery of America in 1492 un-til 1600 the total gold product of the world was 750 tons. From 1600 to 1700 it was 1,600 tons. From 1800 to 1800 it was 3,600 tons. From 1800 to 1800 it was 20,000 tons. Occadif of the annual ridd 20,000 tons. One-half of the annual gold product of the United States is mined in

the two States of California and Nevada. The amount of gold coin in use in all the countries of the world collectively, amounts to \$3.600,000,000 in value. About one-third of the gold mined is used for coinage purposes. The value of gold coin in the United States is \$600,000,000, against \$800,000,000 in France, \$600,000,000 in Germany, and \$550,000,000 in England. The free sliver orators predicate much of their argument upon the insufficiency gold as a circulating medium in the world's gold as a circulating mentant in the world's business, but the recent increase in the output of gold has had the effect of reducing to a practical demonstration of their in-accuracy some of the most popular of the arguments heretofore used by free coinage men. While in Africa the increase of gold products has led to acts of disorder, in the United States it has boomed the business of States in which the decline of the silver mining industry had had a detrimental ef-fect.

FORT FOR LONDON. On Box Hill Will Be Placed a Defens Against a Land Attuck.
Pail Mail Gazette.

The veritable battle of Dorking is to be seriously anticipated after all. It is many months now since we heard that the line of the Surrey Downs was to be provided of the Surrey Bowns was to be provided with forts for the defense of London, and flost of us were of opinion that the scheme had been shelved, at all events for the pres-ent. Bat such is not the case. The strategical advantages of Box Hill

have been considered to be more important to the nation than its picturesque poss bilities for picnickers. During the last few weeks some five acres on the top of the wel known bluff that looks down upon Dorkin have been cleared of their trees and brush wood as a preliminary to the construction of a powerful fort. Happily, in England, we do not fuss about our military defense to the extent of keeping the public at a pre-posterous distance away from them. Bank holiday folk will still be able to enjoy the riew from Box Hill, and will still have ufficient foliage for picnic purposes. An it may be that the stern foot on so peaceful site may be a useful object les

She Wanted to Crow. Good-looking Young Giri-Will you do something for me, Mr. B? With pleasure, my dear Miss A. What is

"Weit, I wish you would propose to me, so that I might crow over my cousin. I promise I won't accept you."—Filegende Blactter.

CANNON'S BIG MAP POPULAR

Scheme to Reproduce the United States Meets With Favor.

Question of a Site and Probable Cont Already, Being Discussed by Those Interested.

The project of Senator Cannon of Utah to establish here a relief map of the United States on a scale of one yard to the mile has been received with general favor.

Before he proposed it Mr. Cannon talked of the matter not only to many of the most influential Congressmen, but to a large number of prominent scientific men in the departments. He has a considerable amount that will probably be appointed to consider

Two of the most important points to be investigated are the location of the map

and the total cost of its construction. Mr.
Cannon has gone no farther in regard to
these than to say it should be in the District of Columbia, and the cost will not be
as large as might be supposed.

The site will require about 600 acres
and furthermore must be of the particular
shape of the United States as they lie
upon the continent. Whether an effort
will be made to indicate the curvature of
the earth has not been stated, but it is the earth has not been stated, but it is considered likely this will not be attemp The necessity for the particular shape, however, will make it much more difficult to secure a satisfactory truck and it has been stated that the cost of the ground will reach a figure very near three-quarters of a million. If this proves to be true the total cost of the map will be between \$1.500,000 and \$2,000,000. But it has been suggested, and the sug-ception has precived favor, that the map he

gestion has received favor, that the map be placed on the south side of the Potomac in the Aribatton property, o wheel by the government. If there should prove to be a lack of this in any direction it could be made up by a small purchase. By using this it is not thought there will be a disregard of Mr. Cannon's provision that the site shall be in the light of the state of the be in the District, as that is practically though not legally, now a part of the listrict. With the money thus saved on the sit the work of constructing the map could be it is supposed, very nearly paid for.

MRS. PEARY'S RARE FURS.

Collection the Largest and Finest of the Kind in the World. In the home of Mrs. Robert E. Peary, on

Brooklyn Heights, is what is said to be the largest and finest collection of furs and skins of Arctic animals and birds in the possession of any single individual in the world. If their former owners were in the flesh Mrs. Pear wouldness were in the riesh are. Feary wouldness a menagerie which my showman would be eager to purchase, for it would make him the possessor of a unique collec-tion. The value of these curios is not to be told in figures, and to the owner they represent months during which she under wentun experience such as no other woman of this day's civilization can boast. Three hundred specimens of the onte-coverings of Arctic beasts and birds, al-together, are housed in Mrs. Peary's home

Among them are skins of the reindeer, blu and white fox, hair seal, baby seal, rabbit, musk ox and polar bear, and beauthil specimen of the plurage of the elder duck and ioon. Besides these are the skins of three Eskimo dogs. Perhaps the cassual risitor, exomining Mrs. Peary's possessions, might pass these skins over lightly. Not so with the Pearys, for they are the skins of the dogs who pulled the sledges of the Peary party hundreds of miles through drifting snow and in the face of heree winds that would surely have brought death to the venturesome explorers but for the and white fox, hair seal, baby seal, rabbit o the venturesome explorers but for the faithfulness and hardiness of these same

animals.

Rare indeed are the blue and white fox skins which Mrs. Peary possesses. Of all Arcticonimals thefox is perhaps the shrewd-Arcticanimais, the loxis perhaps the strewn-est, and, for that reason, the most difficult to capture. Only a small amount of fur from the back of each animal can be used, and thus a garment made of this fur is exceedingly valuable. Ten of these skims have been made up into a collar, box and muff, and \$300 has been offered for these three articles along

muff, and \$300 has so, three articles alone.

The feature of the collection which Mrs.
Peary prizes most for its beauty is three elderdown quilts, each composed of the elderdown quilts, each composed of the collection of 166 elder ducks. Each quilt is of sufficient size to cover a large double bed In appearance they are beautiful in the extreme. The tops are snow white. Below the color changes to a soft and very light slate, and gradually grows darker until at the bottom it resembles in appearan-breast of a dove. All through the quits are gicams of white, scemingly woven wit on particular system, but a more careful examination shows that the entire fabric gives a general impression of a series of trescents. The down used for the body of the quilts is from the breast of the ducks. A booter four inches deep is formed to the body of the particular of the beauty of the beauty and resembles. of the plumage of the head, and resembles nothing more than a combination of pea cock feathers of the softestand most beaut ful variety. Each quilt is edged with shite-colored down, and the whole form

oon is not considered of any particula utility, but up in the Arctic the loons are of a different sort. At a recent reception in Brooklyn Mrs. Peary wore a cape made of 230 from skins, and of all the rich and valuable wings carried by other women in attendance, there was none so admired none so valuable. This is another article which no woman but Mrs. Peary possesses.

tirely of the tails and flippers of seals.

The reindeer skins in the Peary collection are largely those of the animals shot by members of the party for food. While such skins are not very rare, these are par-ticularly fine specimens, and are worth a large sum.

AMERICA'S FIRST UMBELLA. It Made Its Appearance in Philadelphia in the Year 1818.

Pittsburg Times.

The first man with the courage to carry an umbrella in London was Jonas Hanway, who died there in 1786, and was honored with a monument in Westminster Albey. The monument was not for his courage in The monument was not for his courage in carrying an umbrella, but for his philanthropy, he being the founder of the Marine, Education, and Mingdaten societies and the author of seventy pumphlets, in which he outlined as many benevolent schenes. He started out with his umbrella about the year 1750, and a year after he died an Englishman advertised "a great assortment of much approved and portable umbrellas." So that Jonus' last philanthrophic enterprise was firmly established in England in 1787. Whenever you see a picture of a Quaker you see a man picture of a Quaker you see a man a picture with an umbrella in his hand. The Quakers took up the umbrella, and those who came over after Jonas' tipe brought umbrellas with them. Philadelphia was the first scat of umbrella manufacture in this country, and it is the chief seat of it now. It is said in the books to have been begun there about the year 1860, but from other authority we learn that the firm of Wright & Feouer was making umbrellas there as early as 1796. That is a small matter. matter. The great matter is that the umbrella is a Quaker institution.

When did the umbrella find its way across

the mountains? In 1808 a man came to this town and wrote certain things about us in a sook. In that he makes pathetic mention of the skimming of his beels on the hard walk, and of divers and sundry drenchings he got on the way. He came from Phila-delphia, and it is not likely that the umbrella was in very general use then, or he would not have ventured on such a journey in tem pesinous weather without one. Probably at that time one had not been seen more than a day's journey west of Philadelphia, or within the Quaker range. We think the um-brells was naturalized in this town about 1818, which, if we missake not, was the year the national pike was opened. People came often in stages from Philadelphia that year, and we think we have seen pictures of them, grave, respectable, with thick neckties, stiff hats and coat collars reaching nearly to the tops of their heads, sitting on the roofs of the stages, bodding myleslas.



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ASSISTED JOHNSON Ability to Milk Cows Gave Him His

Start in Politics.

Philadelphia Times, Milking cows, it is said, made Andy Johnson President of the United States. In the early days of Tennessee Meredith P. Gentry and Andy Johnson were candidates for gov-ernor of Tennessee. Railroads were scarce in those times, most of the traveling being done in buggies and on horseback. Gentry and Johnson, although opposents for the highest office in the gift of the prople

of their State, were always the best of friends. During their campaign they rods together in the same buggy and usually slept in the same bed. In those times, in hami and villages, there was usually a squire who was lord of his section, and who controlled the votes of the neighborhood, and on this account he was naturally sought after by the candidates. It was at one of these squire's farms that, it is said, Johnson miked the cow that made hith President. Bright and early in the morning Col. Gentry slipped out of bed, went to the kitchen, picked up two buckets, went to the well and filled them. He thought that the proper way to get votes was first to win the freesthand the women. friendship of the women. As he was returning from the well he met the squire's wife. This tickled him very much. He thought that luck was surely with him this time and that he would keep Andy Johnson from get-

ting the votes in that neighborhood at least He was giving the squire's wife much taffy, when she said: "Yes. I think that Mr. Johnson is a very nice man, too, he is over the fence milking the cows." After the election it was found that Andy Johnson was elected by a very small ma jority, which Col. Gentry remarked came from milking the cows. Col. Gentry was one of the amartest men in the South. considerably Johnson's superior. From governor of Tennessee Johnson became President of the United States, which great hooor was achieved by milking cows.

achieved by milking cows.

Husbands to Burn-The English actors who come over here are intensely English when they first arrive, but they soon show their appreciation of American colloquialisms by appropriating them. A gentlemin of this city relates that some time ago, in the New York Club, he met Frest Wright, iv. woman who had just married her third

"By the way," the gentleman naked, 'where is her first husband buried?"

"He was cremated," was the answer.

"And the second?"

"Also cremated."

"By Jove," observed little Mr. Wright, that woman has husbands to burn." -85

Justifiable.
"You say the police arrested that pretty Miss Benne of Boston simply because she wore blue ginmes?"

"Fact, I assure you. You remember what beautiful eyes she has?"
"Don't I! You betcher life! Didn't she lay me out with 'em?" Well, that's the trouble."

"Yes, the charge was carrying concealed weapons."-World.